

MINUTES OF MEETING OF COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS
HELD IN WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 5, 1923.

The sixth meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts during the fiscal year 1923 was held in its office at 1729 New York Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., Thursday, April 5, 1923.

The following members were present:

Mr. Moore, Chairman,
Mr. Fraser,
Mr. Ayres,
Mr. Mowbray,
Mr. Medary,

also Mr. H. P. Caemmerer, Secretary and

Executive Officer.

The meeting was called to order at 9:30 a.m.

1. APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF PRECEDING MEETING: The minutes of the meeting held February 21, 1923, were approved.
2. FIRST-AID MEDAL: Under date of March 8, 1923, the following letter was received from the Bureau of Mines, asking the assistance of the Commission in securing a design for a first-aid award:

"The act appropriating funds for the work of the Bureau of Mines for the fiscal year beginning July 1 next, has already been approved and under it the Bureau of Mines is permitted to expend up to \$1000 for the purchase and bestowal of trophies at our annual International Mine Rescue and First-Aid Meet for that year. The next International Mine Rescue and First-Aid Meet will probably be held in Salt Lake City, in August of the present year. We will want, of course, to have for award at that time, the mine rescue plaque which under the direction of the Commission of Fine Arts has been prepared by Mr. Nebel, Director of the Carnegie Museum of Fine Arts.

"I am writing at this time, however, to ask that the Commission of Fine Arts also take the responsibility of arranging for the preparation of a first-aid plaque, to be paid for out of the appropriation for this purpose which will become available July 1 next. The plan, as you know, was that we would obtain this year the mine rescue plaque, and next year the first-aid plaque. I do not know whether it would be possible in the time between now and August, to secure the first-aid plaque in completed form. It would be very desirable from our point of view to have both completed plaques for award at the time of the Salt Lake City meet in August of this year."

Mr. Nebel, having been selected for the work, submitted designs, which were considered. Design A, showing the miner in a reclining position, receiving first-aid, was approved for the obverse; and design B, suggesting canary birds, used in mines as a safeguard against poisonous gas, was approved for the reverse.

Mr. Nebel also submitted a photograph of the model for the Mine Rescue medal, which is to be changed so as to suggest a blanket about the victim. (Exhibit A).

3. DOMINICAN CAMPAIGN MEDAL: The Navy Department having made further request for assistance in securing a suitable design for the Dominican Campaign Medal, the matter was taken up with the Secretary of the Navy, and under date of March 17, 1923, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Acting Secretary of the Navy, advised the Commission that--

"The Department is informed by the Bureau of Navigation which has charge of the preparation and distribution of medals that it will be enabled to set aside \$1,000 to pay the sculptor.

"The Department knows no reason why the same motif should not be adhered to as indicated in the Commission's letter dated November 22, 1921. The Department will thank you, if you will arrange for the designing of the Dominican Campaign Medal under this arrangement."

The matter was brought to the attention of Mr. Fraser, who reported as follows:

"In regard to the Dominican Campaign Medal, I have to report that I asked Mr. Adolf Weinman to make the design. He tells me that the price for the medal is very low and has asked for two or three days to consider whether or not he would undertake the work. I explained that our usual price for designing and modelling a medal was \$1500.00 and that this medal comes to the sculptor with the symbols designated. Therefore the work would be in composing the medal with those symbols in their proper proportion medallically, which would require less time and energy than the working out of an entirely new program of a medal. He is now considering what he shall do."

Mr. Fraser stated that he believes Mr. Weinman's price for designing

a medal is \$2500 and that it may become necessary to give the work to another sculptor.

4. NEW LAMP POST FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: The Commission inspected the model of the new 20-foot lamp-post, which had been placed in front of the Lemon Building. The Commission made a number of suggestions to the designer, Miss Kathryn Harris, for the purpose of simplifying the design. The Commission had recommended that the new lamp-post should be primarily the Millet lamp-post, enlarged, a print of which was used by the designer as a basis. The model is to be resubmitted for inspection at the next meeting of the Commission.

5. GRANT MEMORIAL PANELS: Under date of March 10, 1923, Colonel Sherrill submitted the following letter to the Commission:

"Referring to your letter of January 2d, notifying me of the approval of the Commission of Fine Arts of the clay model of the bas-relief for the south side of the center pedestal of the Grant Memorial, there is sent you herewith a photograph of the plaster cast made from this clay model. It is requested that the Commission will let me have their opinion of the adequacy of this plaster cast."

The matter was brought to the attention of Mr. Fraser, who reported, as follows:

"In reference to the photograph of the plaster cast by Sherry Fry of the reliefs on the pedestal of the Shrady monument, I have to report as before, that the soldiers seem to be modeled with the feeling that they were to be done in stone or marble rather than bronze. I do not feel that they are adequately done for bronze. The figures seem cold and wooden in modelling."

The Commission endorsed the report of Mr. Fraser, and stated that the center pedestal of the Grant Memorial should be one stone pedestal; that the bronze panels would appear as black spots and should not be permitted on the memorial. The model was approved, provided the panels

shall be executed in marble (Exhibit B).

6. WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY CHAPEL: Messrs. Flournoy and Flournoy, architects, submitted designs for the enlarged Lee Chapel, which proposes to maintain the tomb of General Lee in the old chapel intact. Mr. B. Flournoy stated that they had adhered to the colonial type of architecture and that the plans had been made for the construction of the chapel on the slope towards the Lee Highway, as Dr. Smith, President of the University, had suggested at the meeting of the Commission on February 21st. Mr. Flournoy stated that there were details in the plans which had not been completed and landscape problems to be decided in relating the chapel to the Lee Highway.

The Commission regarded the plans as feasible. The Commission stated they would be pleased to visit Washington and Lee University, as desired by Dr. Smith, but were unable to say how soon their time would permit them to make the trip (Exhibit C).

7. PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY, FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL: Under date of April 4, 1923, the Commission received the following letter from Mr. F. L. Goodwin, Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior, transmitting designs for a pathological laboratory for Freedmen's Hospital:

"The Department has entered into a contract with Mr. James Berrall of Washington, D. C., under date of March 28, 1923, for the preparation of plans and specifications for a pathological laboratory to be constructed at Freedmen's Hospital in this city, and there is herewith transmitted a set of prints of the preliminary drawings, which under the terms of the contract are to be approved by the Commission."

"I have therefore to request that these plans be given your consideration and the Department favored with the views of the Commission as to the sufficiency thereof."

The plans were inspected by the Commission and approved.

8. CONSTRUCTION PLANS FOR CURESNES AND BELLANU WOOD: Construction plans

for the permanent American Cemeteries at Suresnes and Belleau Wood, received from the Graves Registration Service in Paris, were submitted to the Commission by the Quartermaster General, War Department.

The plans for Suresnes were submitted to Mr. Bacon and Mr. Ayres, who examined them, and their report, submitted by the Chairman to the Quartermaster General under date of March 23, 1923 (Exhibit D), was approved by the Commission.

The plans for Belleau Wood were also submitted to the architect members of the Commission for examination, and the changes to be made were noted on the designs by Mr. Ayres and Mr. Medary, and explained to Colonel H. R. Casey, Chief of the Engineering Division, Bureau of Construction, Office of the Quartermaster General, War Department. It was found necessary to make a considerable number of changes in the plans, which were made in the line of simplicity. Colonel Casey stated that the plans would be sent back to Europe without delay, so that contracts may be awarded for the work by July 1, 1923.

9. MONUMENT TO THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER: The Commission was informed by letter of March 26th from the Quartermaster General, regarding the proposed monument for the Unknown Soldier at Arlington, that the War Department did not succeed in securing from Congress \$2500 for a full size model for the monument as recommended and that it is doubtful if an appropriation can be secured for a model until a complete design for the monument can be agreed upon and estimate submitted to cover construction.

The Commission were of the opinion that the question of cost of the monument should be left with the architects, Carrere and Hastings, which is to include the cost of the model, as this would be determined by the design

of the architects for the monument. The Commission recommended that the matter be taken up further by the Quartermaster General with the architects (Exhibit D).

10. STANDARD SIZES FOR THE UNITED STATES FLAG: Under date of February 27, 1923, the Commission received the following letter from the Department of Commerce, asking advice with regard to standard sizes for the United States Flag:

"On October 23rd, 1922, an informal conference of flag manufacturers, Army, and also Navy officers, met with representatives of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and the Department of Commerce to discuss "Standard Sizes for the United States Flag". Complete account of that meeting is given in the attached report.

"Since that date, the flag manufacturers have proposed 24 different sizes, only three of which conform to the proportions specified in the Executive Order of May 29, 1916, as issued by (then) President Wilson. The nine other sizes in the order are not recognized by the flag makers.

"The ratio of fly to hoist specified in the Executive Order is 1.90 to 1. In the 24 sizes proposed by the flag makers, there are eight different ratios of fly to hoist--viz.--

2.00 to 1	1.67 to 1
1.90 to 1	1.60 to 1
1.75 to 1	1.50 to 1
1.73 to 1	1.27 to 1

Obviously, this diversity of proportion, and this apparent disregard by the manufacturers for the specified sizes of our National Flag suggests the need for action that will establish national standard proportions, and national standard sizes, to be recognized by everyone concerned.

"The manufacturers contend that the specified sizes are neither artistic nor commercially practicable. Perhaps it will be possible through conference of representatives of the Commission, the manufacturers, the Army, the Navy, the Federal Specifications Board, this Department, and other interested groups, to develop a series of sizes, the proportions of which will be universally acceptable. The recommendations of such a conference might then be made the basis of a new Executive Order, or possibly of legislation which would definitely establish a truly standard American Flag."

Mr. R. M. Hudson of the Department of Commerce, Captain Henry Williams, Commander S. C. Loomis, and Lieut. G. W. Nelson of the Navy Department, were present to discuss the subject with the Commission. Captain J. M. Ward, Office

of the Quartermaster General, War Department, had submitted his recommendations, but was prevented from being present.

Mr. Hudson stated that for some time past the manufacturers have felt that the existing variety in sizes, and proportions of the National Flag is a detriment to their industry, and they desired to secure relief by developing certain standards suitable for Government and also commercial use. In 1912, an executive order by President Taft established definite sizes for all Departments of the Government. This order was superseded by another issued by President Wilson in December, 1916, reducing the sixty-six sizes then in use by the Departments to twelve; and defining the proportions between hoist or width, and fly or length. These specifications have not been generally recognized by the industry, as evidenced by the catalog of one maker which shows 88 different sizes in 17 qualities or grades, and from 1 to 9 styles in each grade, none of which agreed with the terms of the executive order. The manufacturers maintained that the trade could not accept the Government sizes as a commercial proposition, as they were considered uneconomical and inartistic, but admitted that no concerted effort had been made toward getting the public to use the authorized sizes. The problem involves methods of manufacturing, including cost, economical weaving and cutting, also the use of different materials, tests for wearing qualities, and trade practices in marketing flags.

The Commission regarded the subject of importance, and expressed the hope that a solution of the problem could be reached. Mr. Moore said the subject is of importance at this time because the Commission is considering flagpoles for each of the permanent American Cemeteries in Europe. Mr. Medary said the flag is a heraldry and that the question of proportion in heraldry is that it shall balance nicely on a well proportioned field; the American

flag lends itself to almost any length, but if the proportion is changed a way must be found to put in the 48 stars.

Mr. Hudson stated that the flag manufacturers seem to require the ratio of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, but the unit of the 13 stripes is absolutely fixed. Mr. Ayres was of the opinion that the proportion should be 2 to 3.

Mr. Mowbray called attention to flags of European countries, and said when it comes to decorative purposes the American flag becomes difficult to handle; that the beauty of the flag is in its flow, and to reach a conclusion of the problem it would possibly be best to secure samples of flags and test them on some flagpole.

The Commission stated that the matter would receive further consideration at the next meeting, and requested that the Committee secure samples of flags, which are to be hoisted on the new flagpole at Arlington, near the Amphitheatre.

11. ENLARGEMENT OF EXECUTIVE OFFICES OF THE WHITE HOUSE: Under date of April 2, 1923, Colonel Sherrill submitted the following letter to the Commission:

"There is inclosed herewith a copy of a plan of the Executive Office building showing changes proposed by which the grass terrace on the west side of the building will be removed and the basement rooms made available as office space. There is also shown a hand rail proposed to be constructed along the west part of the front, in order to protect the areaway, which will be open due to the necessity of giving additional light in the basement. If it is thought desirable there will be space between the wall and the fence for the continuance of the hedge similar to that that now exists south of the Executive Office building.

"The views of the Commission of Fine Arts are requested as to the appropriateness of the changes contemplated from an artistic point of view."

The Commission gave careful consideration to the design, and made an inspection of the site. Mr. Moore called attention to the fact that the Executive Offices are really temporary offices; that to remove them from the White House proper they were built at the present site, in 1902, and

were enlarged to the present size in 1909 under President Taft. Mr. Moore said this would also be a temporary expedient and that the time would come when they must have a permanent building. Mr. Moore suggested a large Executive Office Building, combined with a State Department building, on the square west of Lafayette Park. The Commission endorsed the suggestion (Exhibit F).

12. GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, ARTS AND SCIENCES BUILDING: Mr. Charles C. Glover, Jr., Chairman, Mr. John Joy Edson, and Dr. Birnie, of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, of the George Washington University, President Hodgkins, and Mr. A. L. Harris, Architect, appeared before the Commission to consider a plan submitted for an Arts and Sciences building, which they propose building on the square bounded by 20th and 21st, G and H Street, N.W., comprising 8 units, 4 stories, and of the colonial type of architecture. Mr. Edson stated that the matter had been before the Board of Trustees of the University and that they had recommended the beginning of the first unit on this block. The plans had been drawn by Mr. Harris.

Mr. Edson said the University has been considering the question of a new location for the University, but they feel the University must be situated in the city, and just where they could erect a series of buildings has not been definitely determined. Mr. Glover stated that their great difficulty has been limitation of funds and that their finances would not permit of extensive building at this time. The physical value of the University, President Hodgkins said, is \$1,400,000, with a productive endowment of from \$150,000 to \$160,000; that additional class-room space is urgently needed for their students, which number 5,000.

The Commission considered the design, but felt it would be a decided

mistake if the University would build one isolated building; that in building at the proposed site the four squares in the immediate vicinity should be taken into consideration; and that a comprehensive building plan should be adopted before any building is done (Exhibit G).

13. LEE HIGHWAY MARKER: Dr. S. M. Johnson, Director of the Lee Highway Association, submitted a sample of marble from California, which they propose using in that State for markers along the Lee Highway. The Commission recommended the use of granite, as being the more durable.

14. PROPOSED MARKER BY AMERICAN LEGION: Under date of April 2, 1923, the Commission received the following letter from the Quartermaster General through Lieut. H. J. Conner:

"Enclosed herewith is a copy of request for the placing of an official American Legion grave marker at graves in Arlington National Cemetery, and as this office has been informally advised that the American Legion is preparing to take this question up with reference to placing these markers on all graves in Arlington where the soldier was a member of the American Legion, the Quartermaster General desires that the question be submitted to you for remark.

"In this connection, however, attention is invited to the fact that the regulations governing the erection of monuments in that cemetery approved by the Secretary of War prohibit the placing of any vase, urn, tub, hanging basket, or other obstruction, upon any lot or grave site in Arlington, including trees, shrubs, vines, or other plants.

"In 1910 the Secretary of War directed the removal of all obstructions including metal markers of the G. A. R. and other military organizations. Since that date none have been erected and are prohibited by existing regulations. In the opinion of this office such a marker constitutes an obstruction and seriously interferes with the operation of lawn mowers in cutting grass.

"Also, approval of the request in this instance would result in similar requests of other organizations, which could not be consistently refused. The ultimate effect would be the erection of a variety of markers of various designs distributed at irregular intervals and thus destroy the uniformity throughout the burial section.

The Commission concurred in the views of the Quartermaster General

in this matter, and stated that the marking of graves should be confined to the headstones supplied by the United States government. The Commission

recommended that the American Legion be permitted to plant trees in the National Cemeteries (Exhibit H).

15. ANACOSTIA PARK PLAN: Colonel Sherrill submitted a preliminary plan for the development of Section "D", Anacostia Park, into a recreation park. In the absence of Mr. Greenleaf, Landscape Architect of the Commission, action thereon was postponed until the next meeting.

16. NEW CONSERVATORY, BOTANIC GARDEN: The Commission inspected a suggested plan for the proposed new conservatory of the Botanic Garden at the office of Mr. George W. Hess, Director. The site selected by Mr. Hess for the new conservatory is on the James Creek Canal area, bounded by B and Canal Streets. The Commission expressed their interest in the project, which is to include the transformation of the area south of the Capitol into beautiful gardens. The plan will also permit of removing the garden at the head of the Mall, making possible the carrying out of the Mall Plan of the Senate Park Commission of 1901, and the realization of the L'Enfant Plan.

The Commission had as their guests at luncheon, at the Cosmos Club, Mr. George W. Hess, Director of the United States Botanic Garden, Mr. Ralph Clarkson, of Chicago, interested with Mr. Burnham in city planning, and Mr. John Flanagan, sculptor, of New York City.

C O P Y

April 9, 1923.

Dear Mr. Bailey:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting April 5, 1923, considered the photograph of the model for the Mine Rescue medal, submitted by Mr. B. Nebel, sculptor, of Pittsburgh, and approve the same with the suggestion noted on the photograph, which is attached hereto.

Mr. Nebel also submitted sketch designs for the First-Aid award, requested in your letter of March 8, 1923. Photographs thereof are herewith submitted to you, with the information that the Commission of Fine Arts approve design A for the obverse, and design B for the reverse, for a First-Aid medal, and recommend that Mr. Nebel be directed to proceed with the work on the model.

Mr. Nebel has advised the Commission that he intends to have both medals completed in time for your "meet" in august.

Very respectfully, yours,

H. P. Caemmerer,

Secretary and Executive Officer.

Mr. F. J. Bailey,
Assistant to the Director,
Bureau of Mines,
Department of the Interior.

EXHIBIT A.

C O P Y

April 6, 1923.

Dear Colonel Sherrill:

With reference to your letter of March 10th, concerning the plaster cast of the panel, of which you submitted a photograph, for the south side of the center pedestal of the Grant Memorial, the Commission of Fine Arts report that they approve the plaster model, provided the panels shall be executed in marble. The modeling is for stone; it is not for bronze. If done in bronze the panels would be at variance with the work by Mr. Shrady as to be a distinct and decided detriment to the Grant Memorial; and the saving in money would amount to \$500.

The photograph is returned herewith.

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Colonel C. O. Sherrill,
Executive and Disbursing Officer,
Grant Memorial Commission.

EXHIBIT B.

1. Introduction

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The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It also outlines the methodology used in the study and the results of the data analysis. The second part of the paper discusses the findings of the study and the implications of the results. The third part of the paper discusses the conclusions of the study and the recommendations for future research.

3. Conclusion

4. References

5. Appendix

6. Acknowledgements

7. Bibliography

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C O P Y

April 5, 1923.

Dear Dr. Smith:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting today, considered plans submitted in your behalf by Messrs. Flournoy and Flournoy, architects of this city, for the enlargement of the chapel at Washington and Lee University, and regard the plans feasible. The Commission recognize the local topographic conditions to be met in the construction work, and suggest that in carrying out the plans the landscape architect selected by the University be consulted.

The Commission hope it may be possible for them to visit the University in the near future, but they cannot say at present when their time will permit them to make the trip. The members themselves are very busy men in their own profession, and as they are informed Lexington is 250 miles from Washington.

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Dr. Henry Louis Smith, President,
Washington and Lee University,
Lexington, Virginia.

EXHIBIT C.

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March 23, 1923.

Dear Sir:

The Commission of Fine Arts having considered the submissions for a tool-house at Suresnes, and the type of fence, report as follows:

The cornice of the building appears a little too heavy; also the molding at the top of the plinth above the cornice could be simplified into practically a plain band. A sketch is enclosed suggesting these ideas. Another change suggested in the building is the omission of the elliptical arch at the fireplace alcove, making the opening square-headed.

In regard to the entrance gate and the United States seal, it is thought best to inlay a bronze seal in the center of the platform between the two runs of steps. This platform should of course be made of the same stone as the steps. Also, the posts in the design submitted are thought too far apart. They should be made a little smaller and a little higher, and be changed from two to four, having the double gates in the center and the two single gates between the two posts. A sketch suggesting these changes is enclosed.

The drawings submitted are returned to you herewith.

Very respectfully yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

The Quartermaster General,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT D.

April 5, 1923.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of March 26, which received the attention of the Commission of Fine Arts at their meeting today, in regard to the completion of the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery, the Commission suggest:

1. That an appropriation be asked of Congress for this monument.

2. That a contract be entered into with Carrere and Hastings, Architects, of the National Memorial Amphitheatre, for the completion of this tomb on the foundations designed by them.

3. That the contract be so drawn as to include first the erection of a model in some simple form, but sufficient for a study of the mass and scale of the monument and an indication of the space to be occupied by the sculptural features; and, secondly, after the foregoing elements shall have been determined, a detail model of the sculptural ornamentation.

4. That all designs shall be subject to the approval of the Commission of Fine Arts.

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

The Quartermaster General,
War Department,
Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT E.

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The first of these is the fact that the number of cases of the disease has increased in the last few years. This is due to the fact that the disease is now more common in the tropics and in the warmer parts of the world. It is also more common in the cities and in the more crowded parts of the world. This is due to the fact that the disease is now more common in the cities and in the more crowded parts of the world.

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April 6, 1923.

Sir:

The Commission of Fine Arts, to whom was submitted the design for the enlargement of the offices of the President, respectfully report that the design was given careful consideration at their meeting on April 5, 1923. Suggested changes have been noted on the design, which is returned to you herewith.

At the same time the Commission desire to call attention to certain facts in relation to the presidential offices which should now receive attention, in view of the increased burdens put upon the present offices by reason of the growth of public business.

In 1902, when it became imperative to remove the executive offices from the President's House, a small temporary office building at the end of the west terrace was designed to relieve the White House of its burdens. While this office building provided for four times the space occupied by the executive office in the White House, the space soon became too small and the temporary offices were doubled in size in 1909.

Now it becomes necessary to make a further enlargement, which enlargement must also be temporary in character and provide for pressing immediate demands.

The Commission therefore respectfully urge that attention be given now to providing permanent quarters for the executive offices of a character comporting with the dignity of the Presidential Offices and providing for functions which the White House itself, as the residence of the President, should not be required to carry. The Act of June 25, 1910, providing for a State Department building to be located in the space south of Pennsylvania Avenue between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, contemplated a building to accommodate large official functions such as took place during the meeting of the Conference for the Limitation of Armaments. These functions were accommodated at the time in buildings borrowed for the purpose. It has been suggested from time to time that a building to occupy the entire block bounded by Jackson Place, Seventeenth Street, Pennsylvania Avenue and H Street, be erected, which should accommodate the Presidential Offices and the Department of State, and which should contain facilities for the entertainment of guests of the Nation. This building would be connected with the White House by an underground passage, similar to that which connects the Treasury Department with the Treasury Annex, and such as connects the Capitol with the Senate and House office buildings.

Without going into details at this time, the Commission suggest that the subject receive attention with a view to having plans prepared.

Very respectfully, yours,
Charles Moore,
Chairman.

Colonel C. O. Sherrill,
Officer in Charge of
Public Buildings and Grounds.

EXHIBIT F.

April 9, 1923.

Dear Mr. Glover:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on April 5, 1923, listened with interest to the presentation of the general theory of buildings for the George Washington University, as given by yourself, Mr. John Joy Edson, Dr. Birnie, President Hodgkins, and Mr. Harris. The Commission appreciate the opportunity to be of service in any general plan which so seriously affects the appearance of the city of Washington. From this standpoint the Commission deprecate the construction of any individual building which does not take into consideration the development of the adjoining blocks that may in time become a part of the University plant. A comprehensive general scheme should be adopted before any building is undertaken.

Ten years from now any isolated building such as is proposed will come to be regarded as a serious mistake. The Commission of Fine Arts recommend, therefore, that the question of building an Arts and Sciences building be held in abeyance until your committee shall decide upon a comprehensive building plan for the University.

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Mr. Charles C. Glover, Jr., Chairman,
Committee on Buildings and Grounds,
George Washington University,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT G.

April 2, 1923.

Sir:

Your letter of April 2d had the consideration of the Commission of Fine Arts at their meeting held April 5, 1923.

In response to your request for advice, the Commission urges that the marking of graves be confined to the head-stones supplied by the United States Government and that no further marker be permitted to disturb the serenity of the burial grounds. The three elements which give distinctive character, appropriateness and holiness to the American Cemetery are the small uniform head-stones, green grass, and the trees overhead. Those portions of Arlington which are satisfactory in the highest degree are made so by the union of these three elements. The Military Cemeteries throughout the United States possess these characteristics and these cemeteries have been taken as the type of our cemeteries in Europe.

It is suggested, therefore, that in place of putting markers over the individual graves the American Legion be permitted to furnish trees to be placed under the direction of the Quartermaster General, so as to produce a body of shade over the graves, particularly in the World War Section, at Arlington, and in other cemeteries.

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

The Quartermaster General,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

Chairman.

EXHIBIT H.

